FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO ARRIVE 'N NOVEMBER

PY281409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Jorge Dager, Venezuelan ambassador to Argentina, confirmed here today that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit Argentina during the second half of November.

The diplomat stated that Herrera Campins could not travel to Argentina earlier due to Venezuelan domestic problems and to the procedures that must be followed in order to obtain Congress' authorization for the trip.

IMF STANDBY LOAN NOT SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

PY281330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1747 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA) -- Today IMF official Christian Brachet stated that the preliminary agreement between Argentina and the IMF does not call for the reestablishment of trade relations with Great Britain and the EEC.

Brachet pointed out that "no clause of the agreement conditions the granting of the standby loan to the reestablishment of Argentine trade relations with Great Britain and the EEC."

Walter Robichek, vice president of the IMF, on his part said that they did not know exactly when the IMF would grant Argentina the loan.

Robichek and Brachet left for the United States today carrying the letter of intent which contains the preliminary agreement between Argentina and the IMF.

Just before leaving Robichek stated that "we are leaving after having reached sufficient points of agreement."

Brachet stated that "the letter of intent which contains the preliminary agreement is signed by the Argentine economy minister and president of the Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina."

He pointed out that the "preliminary agreement will be submitted to the IMF board of directors" which will make the decision whether to support the Argentine request.

Regarding the time which will elapse between the presentation of the preliminary agreement and the time when the loan will be granted he stated that "this depends on the IMF authorities."

Brachet denied that a clause which conditions the granting of the loan to the reestablishment of trade relations with Great Britain and the EEC had been included in the preliminary agreement.

He stated that the "IMF is a multilateral organization which does not interfere in bilateral issues."

He also denied that this subject had been brought up during the meetings held with Argentine officials.

Brachet voiced his hopes that "situations which may cause difficulties with other member countries" will not appear. When he was asked about the possibility of this happening once the loan is granted, he stated that "in reality there is no way of controlling such a thing."

He stated that "we hope that the economic program drawn up by Argentina may be able to yield the desired results."

He stated that "basically Argentina must seek to reactivate its economy, curb inflation and improve the status of the foreign sector of its economy and for this purpose the government has established periods of 3 months each which will allow it to verify whether the proposed program is being carried out."

He stated that the standby loan will amount to $1.5 billion, payable within 15 months as of the date of its approval.

Brachet stated that it is quite possible that Argentina will have access to another loan to compensate for fluctuations of its foreign trade."

He pointed out that the amount of this loan could not yet be determined since it is being analyzed by the IMF raw materials department.

"We hope that this loan will amount to approximately $500 million and that there will be no need for technical visits to control the implementation of the proposed program," stated Brachet.

He termed the situation of the Argentine economy as "very difficult" and admitted that the IMF "does not give much help" but "cushions" the difficulties of these situations.

Brachet pointed out that the "IMF's aid makes the changes which a country must make in order to recover its economy less painful."

He also denied that Argentina must observe the IMF "conditions" and that this fund only suggests the "policies" to achieve a recovery.

He stated that he had not met with members of the multiparty group "but I understand that the economy minister and Argentine authorities are trying to reach quite a broad consensus regarding the economic policies which the government wishes to implement."

Brachet asserted that the future constitutional government may increase the standby loan with the IMF.

He pointed out that "the only thing we must observe when granting aid is that it should not surpass 150 percent of the total amount which each country contributes."

FORMER NAVY COMMANDER MASSERA ON MISSING PEOPLE

PY282325 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Propaganda due Masonic Lodge Grandmaster Licio Gelli did Argentina "meritorious services" by "supporting us in the war against subversion and helping our image abroad," according to former Navy Commander-in-Chief Emilio Massera.

In a public interview organized by ESQUIU magazine, Massera also said he has been the target of a smear campaign conducted by "international terrorism" and "national financial interests" who hope to "stay in power."

"Someone is paying for this campaign," he said, "and, what's more, there are para-military groups with connections to power who are trying to destabilize the government to perpetuate a military situation which has no reason to exist."

When he was a member of the military junta, Massera said, he told fellow junta members President Jorge Videla and Air Force Commander Orlando Agosti that "once we finish the war (against terrorism) we must make known the military dead and the subversive (dead) that can be calculated."

"There are many things that could be clarified about the disappeared," Massera said. "If placed in the presidency, I would have the adequate resources to clear up a series of things that can be cleared up once and for all," said Massera, who was speaking as president of his Social Democracy Party.

Asked if Licio Gelli was considered an Argentine Government official, Massera said: "I would say he was an honorary official." He said Gelli was received by Argentine presidents "from Peron to Viola."

"Despite the business dealings or problems (Gelli) might have," Massera said, "I can assure (you) that he did indubitably meritorious services for the republic, many of them concerning national security."

CEMETERY CASE JUDGE WITHDRAWS; MORE BODIES FOUND

PY282341 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Criminal Judge Hugo Gandara yesterday declared himself not competent to pursue an investigation into the existence of 400 unidentified bodies buried in unmarked mass graves at the Grand Bourg Cemetery and turned the case over to the federal courts.

Reacting to Gandara's announcement, human rights campaigner Emilio Mignone said, "Since security forces are apparently going to be made responsible for the burial of bodies in the NN sector, the judge believes such a step should be taken by a federal judge."

The state prosecutor's office immediately contested the judge's decision, and the San Martin Federal Court of Appeals will now have to settle the issue of competence.

Meanwhile, relatives of disappeared people yesterday set in motion separate court inquiries into the existence of unmarked graves at two other municipal cemeteries in La Plata and Lomas de Zamora, the spokesman added, though he was unable to say how many unidentified bodies were buried in these two locations.

Meanwhile, a Brazilian human rights group in Porto Alegre, has relased testimony by a former Argentine Navy officer who said that Argentine soldiers used ovens and explosives to dispose of the bodies of political prisoners.

The testimony was relased on Tuesday by Jair Krischke, president of the Porto Alegre Human Rights and Justice Movement, who said he could not give the name of the Navy officer "for reasons of security."

According to the officer's testimony, the Argentine military used cremation ovens at the Chacarita and Loma cemetries to dispose of bodies of political prisoners who were either executed or who died under torture, Krischke said.

Soldiers also used explosives to destroy groups of about 10 bodies at one time, he said.

A third method of disposal used was dumping the bodies into the Chascomus Lake on the road to Mar del Plata. Krischke said the bodies were taken there in refrigerated trucks and then dumped from boats in the deepest waters.

The Argentine officer said torture of political prisoners took place at the Campo de Mayo, the Navy Mechanics' School, the Mar del Plata Naval Base and the woods around the Ezeiza airport.

Krischke said that the testimony of the officers, who served in the Navy until 1977 and was a member of the Armed Peronist Youth Movement, would be sent to various Argentine human rights organizations to help them trace missing political prisoners.

Krischke said the Argentine officer now lives in exile in Europe.

UNION SYMPATHIZER ABDUCTED, BEATEN AFTER RALLY

PY282239 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Textile union leader Celestino Blanco said yesterday an unemployed female textile worker was abducted for 30 hours and beaten up by thugs. He linked the incident to the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Azopardo branch and the military.

The denunciation was made by Blanco during a street rally held by the CGT-Brasil sympathizers in his union outside its own headquarters. The victim, 36-year-old Dolores Lezcano, was among the hundreds of demonstrators. Blanco also said another unionist's home had been shot at, while "many others were threatened" for opposing the Textile Workers Association (ACT)'s alleged favouritism towards the CGT-Azopardo group.

Dolores Lezcano told reporters she was kidnapped last Monday by unknown men who put her into their car, hooded her and took her to an unknown place.

She said she was questioned about her CGT-Brasil membership and later beaten up by the ruffians, who left her at an unknown place on Tuesday night, warning that "next time it will be worse."

During the rally, Blanco picked on the ACT's state interventor, whom he made "responsible for everything that may occur to our colleagues from now on."

INTERIM ARMY SECRETARY GENERAL TAKES OVER

PY281249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0155 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA) -- Reliable sources report that I Corps Deputy Commander Gen Mario Alfredo Piotti took over today as interim army secretary general replacing Gen Jose Horacio Ortiz, who is suffering from heart disease.

Ortiz, who assumed his position during Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides' term as army commander in chief, has been admitted to the Central Military Hospital for his heart condition. No details of his illness have been made known.

CNEA CHAIRMAN ADMITS DELAY IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY281428 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] said tonight that "Argentina may provide nuclear technological assistance to other Latin American countries, with which negotiations are already under way."

Castro Madero refused to reveal which countries are interested in buying Argentine nuclear technology, but he remarked that "several Latin American countries have submitted requests, in addition to the agreement signed with Peru and the letter of intention signed with Colombia."

The CNEA chairman admitted that the nuclear program is delayed, and that this will in turn "cause a delay of approximately 12 months in the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant and of the heavy water plant."

Castro Madero made this statement during a press conference at which he announced that the "Second International Conference on Technology Transfer" will be held in Buenos Aires starting next Monday.

The conference agenda will include an analysis of the general aspects of technology transfer and a study of "a presentation of ways to improve the transfer of nuclear technology."

Castro Madero explained that "the delay in some projects of the nuclear plan is due to budget restrictions."

Speaking about technology transfer, Castro Madero said that "if developing countries [as received] want to sell, they should grant better conditions."

He added that "the transfer of nuclear technology is a basic problem which must be solved in order to implement the North-South dialogue."

He stressed that "the transfer of nuclear technology should not only include equipment, but also substantive technology, including design criteria."

Madero said that "through this type of transfer, Argentina has adopted a position which is quite different from that of major centers, whose cooperation implies additional economic burdens for technology buyers."

BRIEFS

RA6 NUCLEAR REACTOR DEDICATED -- The nuclear reactor RA6 was dedicated at the Bariloche Atomic Center yesterday. This reactor will be used for investigation purposes by the nuclear engineering students of Balseiro Institute, which is subordinate to the National Atomic Energy Commission. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82 PY]

SORGHUM FOR IRAN -- The Greek flagship "Skorpios" has sailed from Santa Fe port for Iran, carrying 12,530 tons of sorghum on board. Iran has acquired 38,310 tons of sorghum thus far this year. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Oct 82 PY]

DELEGATION AT ITU CONFERENCE -- An Argentine delegation made up of officials of the Communications Secretariat is participating in the conference of the International Telecommunications Union [ITU] currently being held in Nairobi, Kenya. Argentina has been elected as member of ITU's administrative council. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND DESIGNATED -- The Executive branch has designated Raul Agustin Teodoro Hipolito Medina Muncz, former ambassador to Colombia, as Argentine ambassador to Finland. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Oct 82 PY]

ARCE GOMEZ' PRESS STATEMENTS CAUSE INDIGNATION

PY281608 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The confession of Col Luis Arce Gomez that he created the paramilitary groups which committed crimes in the country during General Garcia Meza's regime with the protection of police organizations such as the Special Security Service, arresting, murdering and persecuting political and labor leaders and even minor opponents, has caused amazement among the public.

(Fernando Vincenti), political coordinator of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in Santa Cruz, has stated to our correspondent in that city that the armed forces in the first place should punish Colonel Arce Gomez severely, since he is a criminal who has confessed his crimes, has broken the regulations of institutions and even the constitution. The MIR leader recognized, however, that Arce Gomez' arrogance stems from his need to continue to be in the news as a way to show that he is still alive.

(Jose Justiniano), executive of the Departmental Labor Federation, has announced that he will release a document on the matter after the labor leaders have studied the question. He gave as his personal opinion that Arce Gomez is a murderer who has confessed numerous crimes, among which is the killing of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz for which he should be punished. He added that Luis Arce's audacity is due to the weakness of the government which has limited itself so far to replacing the military with technocrats. He also said that the appearance of Arce Gomez at the Bolivian defense minister's press conference served to unmask him.

Luis Arce Gomez' statements have also caused repudiation and criticism among the common citizens and the general opinion is that his crimes should not remain unpunished, as occurs in this country all too often.

Given 30 Days to Return

PY282311 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] La Paz -- The Bolivian Army has given former Interior Minister Colonel Luis Arce Gomez 30 days to return to La Paz, the Army chief, General Simon Sejas, said yesterday.

He told reporters Arce Gomez who was relieved of his post as military attache in Argentina a few days ago, would face disciplinary action if he failed to return.

Meanwhile, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo described Arce Gomez as "a man who causes pain and who projects a regrettable image of the country." In an informal chat with journalists, the president said the Argentine Government had apologized for the colonel's appearance at a press conference by Bolivia's defence minister in Buenos Aires Tuesday.

General Sejas, who was named Army chief earlier this month by the newly-installed Siles Zuazo, did not say whether the colonel would face disciplinary action even if he returned within the next 30 days.

But Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado said on Tuesday in Buenos Aires that the military high command was studying such a course against the former minister and former President Luis Garcia Meza, who is also in Argentina.

The two men masterminded the coup which prevented Siles Zuazo from taking power after he won general elections in 1980.

The new Bolivian Government has accused them of involvement in drug trafficking and widespread political repression.

Arce Gomez denied the drug charges on Tuesday but admitted that security agents could have been responsible for mistreatment of political detainees when he was interior minister from July 1980 to March 1981.

In an interview in Buenos Aires on Tuesday, Arce Gomez said he was ordered to organize paramilitary groups in his country by the military junta shortly after the 1980 coup.

Arce Gomez also said General Sejas helped him organize the 1980 coup which overthrew the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler and brought former President Luis Garcia Meza to power.

Arce Gomez said Bolivia's paramilitary forces were "Falangists, not members of the Armed Forces", a group which included, doctors, lawyers, young people, old people..."

He said the paramilitary groups were part of the Socialist Falange Party of Bolivia and were armed already when the 1980 coup occurred on July 18. "Soon afterwards I began organizing (the paramilitary groups) because the junta of commanders ordered me to," Arce Gomez said.

The former interior minister denied that his country's armed forces are split into anti and pro-democratic factions "in Bolivia there are many ambitious people," he explained "there aren't enough (government) offices to go around. I was interior minister, but if they (other officers) had been given important posts they would have accepted."

Arce Gomez also said he knew war-criminal Klaus Altman "because he is Belgium's arms representative.... he sold us armoured tanks for the Army."

Asked if he would consider taking part in yet another overthrow of a constitutional government Arce Gomez said that as long as he remains in the Army he "will do what (his) superiors say."

PS-1 Brings Charges

PY282110 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party 1, PS-1, has begun criminal proceedings against General Garcia Meza and Col Luis Arce Gomez accusing them of being accomplices in the death of the first secretary of the PS-1, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz. The PS-1 has made it clear that these two men were not state officials at the time that Quiroga Santa Cruz was murdered and therefore the two military officers must be tried by the civilian courts. The criminal proceedings were initiated in court this morning.

At the same time the PS-1 warns that the danger against the [words indistinct] because the economic structure erected as of 17 July 1980 continues in force and while it is not done away with it will not be possible to implement democracy and [word indistinct].

(Roger Cortez), a PS-1 leader, had the following to say about these two topics: [begin (Cortez) recording in progress] to file a criminal lawsuit against Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gomez for the murder of our first secretary, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz. I have in my hands a copy of the criminal charges that have just been filed with the courts, with the district attorney, because it comes under his jurisdiction. Those who were the instigators, whom we have also named as accomplices -- I refer to messrs Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gomez -- at the time of the murder of our first secretary were not state officials and therefore [words indistinct] [end recording]

GALVEAS PROPOSES PRIVATE SECTOR TAKE OVER PORTS

PY242223 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Steve Yolen]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas Friday pledged that the federal government would make an effort to turn over Brazil's ports to the private sector as part of a plan to boost exports. Galveas, speaking at a symposium which was part of a week-long series of "Rio Internacional" events, declared that "the quickest, fastest and most intelligent way for Brazil to get out of the current crisis is through exports. It's the only way to resolve the immediate problems." And as part of this, Galveas told an audience which included representatives of the nation's commercial associations, he believed that the privatization of the ports was essential to helping the export sector.

Export Showcase

He also endorsed the Rio Internacional effort to promote the City of Rio de Janeiro as "Brazil's export showcase," a hypothesis advanced this week by Rui Barreto, current president of the Rio Commercial Association who headed the organization of the week's activities. Galveas said that Rio had "all of the elements" to centralize the country's export activities: a large port, the country's major airport, a vigorous financial center and was the nation's most important port of entry for tourism.

"But it all is centered on the port itself," he emphasized. Galveas explained that as the nearby port of Sepetiba was being completed, the Rio de Janeiro port facilities were becoming under-utilized. He suggested that the private sector be encouraged to take over the state-run Rio port operations. "And let's be more ambitious. Let's put all of Brazil's ports into private hands. We need to export. And let's face it, exporting means the private sector."

Cautious Reaction

Reaction to Galveas' offer to turn over the ports to private enterprise was cautious from the Commercial Associations's president, Barreto. "We are going to have to study this carefully," he said. "It's a difficult question, you have to create a private structure to unite the business leadership. It's a slow proces that could take many years. But it is a step in the right direction."

Barreto was more enthusiastic about Galveas' suggestion that 22 empty warehouses in the Rio de Janeiro port be used to set up permanent export showrooms. "That's a positive idea that we can undertake immediately. We could create a kind of Dallas here in Rio," he said, referring to the Texas city which is a major American export terminal and contains many sectorial showrooms.

NEW MODERN TRAINING AIRCRAFT BEING ASSEMBLED

PY281858 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 6

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpt] The final model of the newest Brazilian military aircraft, preserving the main characteristics of the ambitious initial model, is ready.

This week assembly has begun of the first unit of a regular series of the Tucano plane -- which has a clean line, a long nose, an aerodynamic shape, is easy to fly and technically very modern. It will probably be ready to fly in January. The specifications which determined the changes made from August 1980 to September 1982 have considerably increased the performance "envelope" [published in English] of the aircraft which is destined for advanced training or ground attack.

Col Luis Fernando Cabral, chief of the testing department of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) which is building the Tucano in Sao Jose dos Campos, stated that "our EMB-12 (T-27 for the Brazilian Air Force) continues to be an excellent aircraft. We have always been very successful in improvements on it."

The T-27 Tucano is the most modern of its kind in the world. With a performance very similar to the jet (250 knots cruising speed and 290 knots maximum speed) this aircraft was designed for advanced training at the air force's academy in Pirassununga. The Brazilian Air Force (FAB) has purchases 118 planes with the option of purchasing 50 more. The commercial success of this aircraft with an average cost of $1 million -- the price for export -- is almost guaranteed. A protocol of intent was signed by the Libyan and Brazilian Governments in Brasilia yesterday. Through this protocol the Libyan Armed Forces' chief of staff has expressed Libya's desire to purchase some 100 Tucano planes with similar specifications of those for the AFA [as published, expansion unknown]. The British Royal Air Force (RAF) is also considering the replacement of its training squadron by a complete squadron of T-27's.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORT FIGURES -- Brasilia -- The Mines and Energy Ministry has reported that oil purchases from the Middle East have been reduced from 92.1 percent in 1979 to 61.8 percent in 1982. Oil purchases in America have increased from 3.3 percent to 16.5 percent; from Africa from 3.3 percent to 11.5 percent; and from Europe, Asia and Oceania from 1.3 percent to 10.2 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 82 p 24 PY]

PETROBRAS OBTAINS LOANS -- Petrobras has obtained loans amounting to a total of $200 million. The following agreements were signed between 19 and 20 October: with the Banque Paribas and Banque Francaise de Commerce Exterieur for 190 million francs for the financing of the French Book Up [published in English] services on the Pampo Platform, located in Campos Bay; A Club Deal [published in English] headed by the Banque Paribas for $30 million. In New York a contract was signed for $110 million in cash with a group of banks headed by Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. and which includes the following banks: Bank of America; Bank of Montreal; Chemical Bank; Citibank; Irving Trust; Manufacturers Hanover; Morgan Guaranty; Bank of Tokyo; Chase Manhattan [as published]; First National Bank of Chicago; and Industrial Bank of Japan. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 26 PY]

NEW CARBINE -- Imbel [Ordnance Industry] technicians have designed and created a new carbine, similar to the 7.62-mm FAL, which will be used in training recruits. The new .22 LR caliber carbine uses a 20 round clip and it can be fired in bursts or single shots. It has the usual safety catch, including an additional one on the left hand side. The ejection chamber is on the right hand side of the carbine. It has been indicated that the use of the new carbine will considerably reduce training costs. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Oct 82 p 5 PY]

MAESO ON RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA

PY281700 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 12-13 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Upon his arrival in Uruguay, Foreign Minister Carlos A. Maeso stated that Uruguay shares the view that diplomatic relations ought to be conducted with all American countries. Maeso thus replied to a question put to him about resuming relations with Venezuela.

Maeso noted that he would not disclose any details either about this event or the contacts held in this regard until he informed the president of the nation. He stated, however, that "in keeping with its long-standing community-oriented position, especially regarding the Latin American community, Uruguay naturally shares the view that relations ought to be held with all the countries."

The Uruguayan foreign minister made these statements on Monday at noon on arriving at Carrasco Airport from New York, where he led the Uruguayan delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session.

NUCLEAR PLANT PLANNED WITH ARGENTINA'S HELP

PY281436 Montevideo El DIA in Spanish 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The executive branch has authorized Col Walter Cibils and Dr Jorge Servian of the National Atomic Energy Commission to travel to Buenos Aires. While in Buenos Aires, Cibils and Servian will coordinate the organization and scheduling of the activities of the joint working group, which will study the possibility of building a nuclear plant in Uruguay.

The decree points to the advisability of conducting this study so that the Atomic Energy Commission can decide on where to build the nuclear plant and its design. The nuclear plant will include a reactor, a radioisotope-producing factory, a laboratory and other facilities.

The agreement that was entered into between the ministers of industry and energy, economy and finance, foreign affairs and of national defense makes reference to the agreement that was signed by the Uruguayan and the Argentine atomic energy commissions under the "cooperation agreement for peaceful uses of nuclear energy."

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF TWO POLITICIANS

PY282111 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] As already reported by El Espectador, the Canelones police have confirmed that two politicians of the nationalist organization have been arrested. Although El Espectador has not learned the reasons for their arrest, it has been reported that the politicians are Alberto Zumaran and Carlos Rodriguez Labruna.

Alberto Zumaran is the first candidate of the Movement for the Fatherland and Rocha for the Canelones Department. Rodriguez Labruna is seventh in the APF [expansion unknown] list in Montevideo.

It has been learned that the police are reportedly investigating the remarks these politicians made during a political demonstration in Santa Rosa.

LABOR MINISTER DENIES PLANS FOR WAGE FREEZE

PY281516 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 16 Oct 82 p 1

[By Aurelio Molina]

[Text] Joaquin Suarez -- Labor Minister Luis Crisci has categorically denied that the government has decided to freeze salaries since, he said, it is actually seeking the opposite, that is, that decisions concerning salaries should be made by both workers and employers.

He added that "the government is very much concerned about unemployment since actual figures should be slightly higher than available data." The last time he referred to this matter, he estimated the unemployment rate at 10.6 to 10.8 percent, figures which, in his opinion, have not changed.

Asked about the possible date for implementation of salary deregulation, Crisci said that the government was studying the matter.

He added: "I recently said that it is essential to achieve a reasonable balance between workers and employers."

He announced that the message and the draft law to readjust contributions by employers and workers to the social security system will be submitted to the Council of State next week.

In the future, an additional procedure will be adopted in order to bring the system for military and police retirement into line with the social security system.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN FOR FISHING -- The IDB has granted a $10 million loan to the National Fishing Institute, Inape, for scientific and technological investigation. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 p 1 PY]

COST OF LIVING -- The General Office of Statistics and Census has reported that the cost of living during the first 9 months of this year has reached 10.6 percent. The cost of living during September increased 0.74 percent. [Montevideo El DIA in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 8 PY]

IDB LOAN FOR CONAPROLE -- The national milk producers cooperative, Conaprole, has obtained a $56 million loan from the IDB for improving production and building an industrial complex. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 15 Oct 82 p 1 PY]

LOAN FOR CENTRAL BANK -- The Central Bank has reported that it has signed a $102 million loan with Citibank in New York. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82 PY]

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES -- The Central Bank has reported that its foreign reserves have increased by $17.4 million. The bank's total foreign reserves up to 8 October 1982 is $347.2 million. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 12, 13 Oct 82 p 9 PY]

PAREDES ADDRESSES LEGISLATORS 28 OCTOBER

PA282100 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Speech by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, at a special National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives session in the sessions room of Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Text] This is practically a point of order. [laughter] I will repeat certain things which I mentioned yesterday to the honorable representatives of Panama Province.

President de la Espriella, the vice president as well as we members of the general staff, the distinguished ministers, the heads of autonomous entities and the chiefs of zones and garrisons are respectfully addressing you to consult you and to continue the customary dialogue, the direct dialogue, the clear dialogue and the sincere dialogue, frank though it may be.

After 30 July we announced several measures which we consider necessary now more than before. These measures must be implemented so that this republic can advance. When I mention the republic I am talking about all the men and women who live in this nation. We are talking about strengthening and improving the Constitution. Please note that I've never referred to a constituent assembly because that would be tantamount to abolishing the Constitution from the beginning to end.

On that previous occasion, we also spoke about the need to review the labor code and other laws such as the housing law. We are already involved in priority changes, which are those changes in our Magna Charta, our Constitution.

What issue do I respectfully want to raise here? I want to point out the fact that it is very difficult for us to do the work that must be done by the reviewing commission which the executive branch must appoint. However, we are asking the honorable assembly of the 505 representatives to give its permission to appoint such a commission.

You probably imagine this, but I must say it: The Corregimiento Assembly will be represented on this commission; in other words, people who are sitting here and who will be chosen in the democratic system that governs the assembly will participate. To this commission, you will take the opinions, feelings and desires you believe your group must defend to the end. However, you must accept that other groups must also be represented because this is what democracy means: taking everyone's opinion into consideration and acting according to a national consensus. This is what democracy means.

Whatever course we may take -- and we stress this -- whichever way we may go, we will not be separated from you. We want to walk hand in hand. [applause] The government, headed by our president and vice president, the National Guard and you, the legislative branch representing the Panamanian people, must always walk hand in hand.

For the time being, I have listened here to two honorable representatives who said these amendments to strengthen or improve the Constitution are a result of demands by Panamanian groups who are united in the opposition. Although I know this is being said with a faith and a truth which is yours, I must tell you this isn't the truth. Nobody has pressured us; neither has criticism made us recommend these necessary changes.

I can tell you after a prior and sincere evaluation made by the entire government team, the general staff and the public force -- which has a lot of shared experiences with the people because there are national guardsmen in every corner of the republic -- I can tell you and we will see the results of that plebiscite that this nation wants these adjustments.

We can also say with the same frankness that these people don't want their Constitution abolished just like that, just because of the clamor of what is fortunately a very small group of Constituent Assembly members.

Consequently, if we are at a very good time, a time of tranquillity and peace, to make changes by consulting everybody, if we are talking about changes in some articles, we agree on that. You must know about these changes. You can learn about these changes today, right here, through the jurists who are accompanying me. If we can make these changes now, and if with these results we improve the Constitution which isn't perfect, gentlemen, and after all it is 10 years old....

Ten years are not enough to abolish it but they are enough to take a break. We've reached the sacred conclusion that these adjustments are needed. One of the adjustments we can mention is the direct election of legislators. We can also mention that the mayors should be elected directly by the people. We can also mention that it seems a long time -- 6 years is a long time for a president to be in office. That's too long. However, this must be evaluated by the commission. You'll be able to give your opinion and tell your truth.

Please note that what seems a weakening, an apparent weakening of this organization, is precisely an effort to give the system deep roots so that it won't be eliminated. We feel this is a very good system and must be maintained. It is good for each community to have a corregimiento representative and to have an individual that promotes its development. It is good for this man to be listened to and for this man to have a way to find the resources to improve his community.

I would say that this system is failing. We know about your problems. We know of the long waits you go through. We know that your requests on behalf of your communities are frequently ignored. [applause] This must be improved without permitting the system to disappear. However, if we let it continue with the present defects and weaknesses, this is what might happen: The day that we are not here as a government and the day that other Panamanians are in power as might happen in a democratic republic where political power, which now changes every 6 years, is placed at the people's disposal and they choose their leaders....[does not complete thought]

There is a chance to maintain political power honestly and honorably through the democratic system of elections. However, there is also the chance that political power will eventually pass to other Panamanian hands, as good as you, but Panamanians after all. If they inherit a constitution with these defects, which are typical of a young constitution -- the bad thing is to turn our back on this reality -- then the Constitution could be abolished completely or once and for all as in 1941.

The Constitution has few weaknesses, very few. It has many great virtues. This is why the people do not want it to completely disappear. According to public and private polls, the people don't want this system of corregimiento representatives changed.

However, the people do demand that it be improved and strengthened.

In conclusion, in following that great banner you have back there that says: The 505 and the People's Power Back President de la Espriella, I simply and respectfully ask that you authorize President de la Espriella to appoint the democratic commission that will include all sectors of this republic and that will lead the country to a referendum or plebiscite, whatever the correct term may be. I ask you not to worry about Article 140 because by this action you would be exercising the right that the 140 gives you. If anybody still honestly believes that Article 140 is being violated, there is nothing that can be described as a violation which is beyond the people's reach. The sovereign people will have the final word and this final word represents the will of all, even the will of those yet to be born. Article 140 is part of the people's will.

I ask you to applaud President de la Espriella who is a good man and a good citizen. Therefore, give him your vote of confidence, give him that permission and I am sure that neither he nor we uniformed men will betray you. Thank you.

PAREDES VIEWS NEED TO REFORM CONSTITUTION

PA290206 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Oct 82 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] Ricardo de la Espriella, the president of the republic, was unanimously authorized by the assembly representatives from the Province of Panama to appoint a commission to draft amendments to the 1972 Constitution.

The decision was made yesterday during a meeting called by the chief of state at the Presidential Palace for the purpose of exchanging views with the people's power representatives on constitutional reforms. The meeting was attended by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, and his general staff in addition to the Cabinet ministers.

President de la Espriella told the Panama Province representatives that they can be sure nobody is trying to eliminate the people's power, that the idea is to improve the Constitution because we are living in an ever-changing world and we must keep up with the transformation process. Let us rid ourselves of the idea that we are going backward, he emphasized.

The important thing is that the people are satisfied, de la Espriella said, and he added: "If you have the people's support, you have nothing to fear. Only those who have forgotten their people's needs should feel fear, and most of you have not done that," he noted.

The representatives expressed their agreement with the Constitutional reforms but were firm and clear in stating that the people's power must not disappear, that the Constitutional reforms must not eliminate the Panamanian people's gains in 14 years of the revolutionary process.

The representatives of Panama province strongly defended the present system, although they admitted that there are some flaws to be corrected that can be attributed to the men and not the structure of the people's power, because any system requires improvements when experience shows a need for them.

General Paredes, in turn, said that no action would be taken without a previous consensus among the government, the people's power and the National Guard. We must discuss improvements to the Constitution because we have no doubt that our people want and desire reforms, the military leader pointed out.

Paredes said now is the right time for Constitutional reforms because we are presently enjoying social peace and tranquillity in the country. To promote the reforms in a time of violence would be detrimental to the development of the Panamanian nation.

The National Guard and its general staff have reached serious and honest conclusions, which we announced on 30 July. We must reform the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, as there are flaws that must be corrected, Paredes said.

This first consultation with the people's power on reforms to the 1972 Constitution was held in a climate of harmony and broadmindedness, which allowed the representatives to express their views sincerely and seriously.

Today the president of the republic, General Paredes, his general staff and the Cabinet ministers will meet with the rest of the representatives to continue the necessary consultations, which will lead to the correct decisions to help maintain the climate of harmony and social peace presently existing in Panama.

CONEP PRESIDENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY SCANDAL

PA272358 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, has called for intervention by the WHO to determine the effects of the recent financial scandal at the Social Security Institute on the institute's funds.

Gonzalez said that all fears must be laid to rest, because there are doubts that the investigation of this institute will be continued. "Since we are analyzing this, it seems healthy and advisable to resort to the United Nations, so that through its officials we can make a complete analysis of the Social Security situation," the CONEP president noted.

Gonzalez said the participation of the international organization is necessary so that it won't be said later that the investigation was biased. "Now that we have begun to have credibility, let's not start losing it," the CONEP president said, referring to the investigation that the courts are conducting to establish responsibility in the Social Security case. He added that whatever is done in this investigation must insure that the present credibility of the government won't be lost again, because "it would be a disaster for the country."

He said he feels this way because CONEP sees the Social Security fund as "the economic reserve of the country's working class."

Gonzalez said that 320,000 people are paying into the Social Security fund, and that 619,000 depend on it for medical services [as published]

The CONEP president noted that all the citizens of this country must be worried, because the Social Security Institute watches over everybody's money and the future of many people.

Referring to the investigation that the courts are conducting on the officials accused of misappropriating Social Security Institute funds, he said this is up to the country's judiciary. "Let's allow justice to play its role and do what it must. Of course, it must be done properly," he emphasized.

The citizens are on the alert, he added. "It is very important for the judiciary to emerge clean from this test. If we lose our trust in the country's courts, it is certain that there will be no recourse left to us.

"The judges, the prosecutors and the attorney general" have a responsibility. If they don't clear up this matter, they will be hurting democracy, adding another negative ingredient to the problems our democracy already suffers.

NATIONAL GUARD 'NOT INVOLVED' IN SCANDAL

PA290019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Attorney General Rafael Rodriguez yesterday told representatives of the opposition political parties that the National Guard is not involved in the Social Security scandal.

Referring to the National Guard, the attorney general said that institution is not involved in the Social Security scandal, and he added that it is not true that half of Panama is involved in that scandal, as has been implied.

Referring to statements made by the judicial branch that there is no evidence against those involved in the Social Security scandal, the attorney general said:

[Begin recording] What happened was that the magistrate had not received all the evidence, because the investigation continued after we submitted the information available at the time. When bail is requested, the investigation is not suspended; the prosecutor continues to look for evidence. Since the judicial branch request for the original dossier to fix bail, much more evidence has been obtained and added to the dossier. In fact, the dossier already exceeds 6,000 pages. It is extremely voluminous and continues to grow. We hope to finish it within the next 30 days so the people can rest easy. We are looking hard on this, because we also want to complete this whole thing so we can get some badly needed rest.

Despite our refusal to have a confrontation with the judicial branch, as we have already stated, if a magistrate has declared that there is no proof, I sincerely believe that a judge or a magistrate should not express an opinion on the contents of a dossier, because it could imply a possible challenge -- which I am not suggesting. I am only acting in good faith in saying that it is not advisable to make any statements concerning the contents of a dossier. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT OPPOSES PDP DOMINATION

PA202114 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Oct 82 p 8C

[By Vladimir Sandoval: "Communists Will Not Dominate Legislature"]

[Text] Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso, National Corregimiento Assembly president, has told LA PRENSA that the People's Party [PDP] members within the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will not succeed in their attempt to dominate this legislative body.

Sotero Alfonso is not surprised by the fact that there are two political forces struggling to achieve power within the assembly. However, he will take advice from the Corregimiento representatives and not from political parties that are adverse to his own ideology.

He said: "We cannot deny that there are different ideological points of view, but I belong to the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, and not to the PDP. Therefore, I will take no advice from a party other than my own." Sotero Alfonso ended by saying that the PDP will not be able to dominate the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives because the assembly responds to the Panamanian people and not to that party.

BELIZE

HEALTH MINISTER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON BELIZE

FL281750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Oct 28, CANA -- Health Minister Assad Shoman has told Latin American and Caribbean politicians that Belize will continue to deepen its relations in the hemisphere despite "the efforts of the government of (neighbouring) Guatemala to isolate and exclude us."

Mr. Shoman, a leading spokesman on Belize foreign relations, told delegates to a seminar focussing on Belize developing closer relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries, that Belmopan would continue to seek membership of the inter-American system despite Guatemalan opposition (Guatemala is claiming Belize in a longstanding dispute). He added that the struggle for economic justice throughout the world "is not only a moral imperative" but an indispensable necessity for the creation and preservation of peace and stability.

Mr. Shoman, who was one of the persons appointed by Prime Minister George Price to lobby support for Belize's self-determination amid Guatemala's continuing territorial claim to the former British colony, added: "We are underdeveloped countries, underdeveloped by a historial process of colonialism and imperialism and underdeveloped by the present reality of an unjust world economic order."

Representatives of 11 political parties are attending the seminar whose theme is "how the independent Belize relates to Latin America and the Caribbean." The meeting is being sponsored by the ruling People's United Party (PUP) and the West German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung foundation.

Mr. Shoman said: "We demand this economic justice in the world economy and let us not fail to insist that what we demand is justice, not charity. Let us not cloud our perceptions and the rightness of our cause by resorting to euphemisms that mask the true nature of our problems."

"We often refer to our countries as poor countries which in truth and in fact our countries are rich, abounding in the wealth of natural and human resources," the health minister continued. He added: "It is our people who are poor...we are poor because of the present world economic system which restricts us in the development and use of our own resources for our benefit because all our attempts to create a just international economic system are opposed."

"How else can we explain the growing gap between developed and underdeveloped countries," Mr. Shoman added.

He said: "We join the resolutions of the United Nations and most forcefully of the Non-aligned Movement in condemning economic colonialism which aims at the continued plundering of our countries to build their economic and social independence."

Representatives of the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP), the opposition People's National Party (PNP) in Jamaica and the Social Democratic Party of Guatemala are attending the meeting. The seminar, which began Tuesday and ends tomorrow, was opened by Prime Minister Price who said it was an important testimony on the part Belize had to play in Latin America and the Caribbean.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY QUESTIONS REAGAN VISIT, GOOD FAITH

PA281903 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Reagan is coming to involve our country in a war against Nicaragua. I consider the U.S. President's visit to Costa Rica bad news, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura said today. Why is Mr Reagan coming here? The deputy added that it was announced in the U.S. Senate that a large-scale invasion of Nicaragua has been scheduled for the middle of December.

Reagan's visit has been announced for 4 December. The People United coalition deputy wondered if Reagan is coming to complete our country's involvement in a war that is being planned in Honduras against Nicaragua.

President Reagan has not even bothered to grant the aid that he offered Monge to alleviate the country's grave economic crisis. Reagan has only given the $2 million to buy arms, Ferreto Segura said.

According to Ferreto Segura, there will be a brutal rise in the value of the dollar shortly. A drop in the exchange rate is a completely artificial phenomenon, he said. Our government has promised -- and this is included in the draft budget -- to uphold its international obligations as well as to get up to date in the payments on the foreign debt contracted at the end of the previous administration, the deputy noted.

The country contracted obligations on the use of foreign exchange to such an extent that the exchange rate will skyrocket at any time, Ferreto Segura said. Let's hope that the situation does not reach the extremes we predict. However, everything seems to indicate that a brutal rise in the exchange rate will occur shortly in order to comply with the IMF stipulations, he added.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN REJECTS FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL

PA290412 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 25 Oct 82

[News bulletin issued by the Presidency on 28 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] With reference to reports from Mexico City regarding statements made by officials of the rebel groups that are active in El Salvador, the Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the republic states:

1. When the president of the republic, Dr Alvaro Magana, took office on 2 May in response to an electoral mandate, he said in his inaugural speech: We don't have anything to avenge, anything to supress or anything to negotiate. We only have to fulfill the clear mandate of peaceful coexistence.

Since the people expressed their will in a categorical fashion on 28 March, the government that was born from the people's will could not interpret their mandate in any other way.

2. On several occasions and in all of his messages President Magana has reiterated that the main objective of the National Unity Government is pacification, because the historic destiny of our country, and to a great extent its survival as a nation, depends on peace.

3. In keeping with this, the Apaneca pact included as one of its main objectives the achievement of peace and tranquillity and a social atmosphere that will allow all Salvadorans to live, work and achieve fulfillment as human beings, obtaining by means of a national rapprochement the giving up of sectarian attitudes and the channeling of political interests through institutional paths. Among the immediate actions to be taken was the establishment of a peace commission that would be formed by institutions, organized groups and persons who would study the problem and propose solutions needed to obtain permanent and solid harmony and social stability.

4. In the same document the second objective was to obtain the effective participation of all social sectors in the government by means of their legitimate representatives, ensuring the trust in and effectiveness of the mechanisms for political participation and for exerting political pressure. The effectiveness of the mechanisms for political participation has been achieved with the creation of the political commission, which has been formed according to what was specified in the pact, and according to plan a schedule has been prepared of political events that are of vital importance to the development of the democratization process.

5. Since its inception the National Unity Government has maintained a realistic and positive attitude to try to effectively achieve pacification, for the purpose of carrying out the democratization process, because for true democracy to exist the citizens must be able to exercise their rights within a regime of respect for the law and an equal status for all Salvadorans, which could not be possible if armed groups were allowed to participate in the development of the activities of the democratization process.

6. Consequently, we reiterate the call made on many occasions for the rebel groups to lay down their arms and participate in the democratization process in which Salvadorans are engaged, since they will never be able to obtain political participation as long as they continue with their labor of destruction and death, because the essence of democracy lies in political dialogue by means of elections among opposing democratic factions.

Presidential Palace, San Salvador, 28 October 1982

AFP Report

PA290131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government today officially turned down the proposal for a dialogue made this week by the FMLN and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR).

A communique released by the information office of the Presidency of the republic affirmed that the rebels "will never be able to have political participation," because "the essense of democracy lies in political dialogue by way of elections among opposing democratic sectors."

The Constituent Assembly session was held routinely, even approving the extension of the state of emergency for 30 more days as of 30 October. The proposal to turn down any initiative for a dialogue with the FDR-FMLN was submitted later by Arena [nationalist republican alliance].

Christian Democrats (PDC) had announced their decision to submit the matter for the consideration of the appropriate committee, when legislator Nelson Segovia of Democratic Action, a small right-center group, asked the chairman of the assembly to confirm international reports on the existence of an FDR-FMLN document which had already been delivered to the Salvadoran Government.

It was then that d'Aubuisson made the announcement that the church had served as conveyor of the proposal a week ago, and he immediately withdrew his party's proposal that was under discussion.

The PDC parliamentary leader, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, reiterated that his party rejected the participation of the left in the government or the integration of the FMLN guerrillas into the regular army, but he added that "we cannot just turn down any possibility of conversation." In defending his party's proposal, d'Aubuisson reminded the armed forces that "whoever has negotiated with armed Marxism has never ended up the victor."

Had this Arena proposal been approved by the assembly, it would have practically destroyed any possibility of a dialogue among the parties in the government -- which in addition to the PDC and Arena include the National Conciliation Party (PCN) and the Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), both rightist -- and the leftist sector grouped under the FDR and the FMLN.

In announcing the proposal, FDR leader Guillermo Ungo said in Mexico that any immediate refusal to the dialogue "would have to be taken with reservations."

Therefore, it is not altogether impossible that this proposal, different from others previously submitted, could mark the beginning of contacts, which in any case would have to go a long way before becoming a solution to the virtual civil war that El Salvador has endured for the past 3 years.

FMLN COMMANDER VILLALOBOS ISSUES STATEMENT

PA282214 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Statement by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command -- place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] We wish to report to the people some information secured by the FMLN's intelligence services. According to this information, U.S. advisers have evaluated the current situation of the Salvadoran Army and have concluded that it is going through one of its most difficult. times.

According to reports, this crisis is evident in the demoralization of officers and soldiers as a result of the many casualties and prisoners they have suffered in recent months. There is also an increase in contradictions within the army; the forces in favor of a negotiated solution to the conflict are gaining strength, and according to the U.S. advisers this reflects a general feeling of weariness within the army.

Realizing that the army crisis results from the human factor, and that this could cause an irreversible collapse of morale leading to a military defeat, plans have been drafted to allow the army to gain time to recover its moral and to strengthen some military areas. The main problem is that the army's crisis can no longer be solved with materiel support, but only with direct meddling by a third force.

In view of this situation, and as a result of agreements reached between the Salvadoran High Command and Gen Wallace Nutting, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, in the Panama Canal Zone, a plan has been drafted. This plan includes the following: To begin immediately forming an airborne battalion that would have its own helicopters and would serve as a mobile combat force in any part of the country; to provide more A-37 planes, reconnaissance planes and helicopters; to implement domestic policies to neutralize conflicts within the army and the government -- this measure was implemented with the Apaneca pact; to implement a joint plan for the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies that would involve the participation of 12,000 soldiers, more than 3,000 of whom would be Honduran troops.

According to this plan, the Honduran troops would enter our territory at three points: Nagualerique, the Sabanetes border area and the town of Marcala. This operation was to have taken place between 10 and 20 October. In connection with this plan, the U.S. administration made a massive delivery of several hundred tons of napalm to the Honduran and Salvadoran Air Forces. These deliveries were made by C-130 Hercules planes from the Panama Canal Zone. During the months of July and August these planes took their cargoes to the Ilopango air base and to airports in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

This plan was about to be executed when the FMLN forces initiated the October 1979-80 Heroes and Martyrs Campaign. This campaign completely changed the conditions for the execution of their plan, with the FMLN having taken the initiative and having occupied strategic positions in Morazan, Chalatenango and other areas. The plan was made more difficult since the army had to face a nationwide offensive that was inflicting serious blows throughout the country.

As a result of our military campaign, the army has been forced to stay in the barracks, to adopt a defensive attitude, to make efforts to save face by inventing spectacular operations that never took place and that only serve to confuse the people and the international news media. Most importantly, the army has also been forced to yield ground and to abandon positions it had previously strengthened and defended at high military cost. More than 18 towns have come under FMLN control in only 2 weeks of campaigning.

The U.S. administration, through its advisers, has been closely following the FMLN's military campaign and has concluded that the army's situation is extremely sad, and that if this continues it could mean the end of the army's offensive capacity and the beginning of a process of ever-increasing deterioration of their morale. As a result of this, the army has been advised to control the country's strategic areas, to strengthen points that would impede FMLN advances -- even if it is necessary to yield some positions to strengthen these points -- and to carry out cleanup operations in areas that could possibly offer support to the guerrillas, as long as there is no risk of suffering an important setback.

This is the reason for the operations on the Chaparrastique volcano, in northern La Union Department -- where Honduran Army forces are participating -- and in the San Pedro-Rio Seco Region, north of San Miguel City. Recently Gen Wallace Nutting met with the high commands of the Salvadoran and Honduran Armies. They feel this meeting was very important for them, and we want to denounce it. They agreed at the meeting to implement massive napalm bombings in areas currently under FMLN control.

They were to begin carrying out the plan in Morazan department. In the past, attempts to implement this plan have resulted in contradictions within the Salvadoran Army, because some officers believe the international political repercussions of such a measure would be negative. In view of this, the U.S. administration decided on the joint participation of the Honduran and Salvadoran Air Forces in the operations.

The emergency visit made by Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, to El Salvador is part of the emergency measures that the U.S. Government has adopted in an effort to stop the advances of our forces and to find ways of solving the current internal crisis in the army.

It is important to note that one of the most important sources of concern of the high command and the U.S. advisers has been the efficient intelligence network that the FMLN maintains inside the Salvadoran Army. This intelligence network allows us to be very well informed about the measures they plan to carry out.

Until now the Salvadoran Air Force has used napalm bombs only in isolated instances. However, for the past 3 months, 15 Salvadoran pilots have received intensive training in the Panama Canal Zone on how to use napalm. In view of this information, we report -- only 1 day after making our peace proposal -- the following: that we consider the utilization of napalm against our forces, our people and the Salvadoran territory under our control to be an act of direct aggression by the U.S. Government and Army, since it is they who provide the means and make the decisions on using it; that this situation goes beyond the meddling and advisory level that had been maintained until now; and that we would view this as the beginning of direct combat by the interventionist forces against our people.

The decision to use napalm is not only a sign of desperation in view of the victorious advances of our people -- it represents nothing less than a criminal and genocidal action by the Salvadoran dictatorship the Honduran Army, and especially the U.S. administration.

This measure, or any other similar measure, will never stop us. We appeal to the U.S. people and their progressive political forces and humanitarian organizations to make efforts to stop this new unjust and genocidal action that tramples the people's right to self-determination.

We call on world solidarity to repudiate and prevent this criminal action.

Our people advance. The enemy retreats. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death. We will win.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA RETURNS FROM EL SALVADOR, COMMENTS

PA290034 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica on 27 October following his return from El Salvador by station correspondent -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] I traveled to San Salvador today accompanied by Gonzalo Carias, president of the Central Bank, on a special mission from President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

[Question] Could you tell us about it?

[Answer] I can say in general terms that the visit had to do with issues related to our commercial and institutional relations, within the framework of Central American integration, as well as to the Honduran Government's interest in bolstering efforts to demarcate the border between the two countries as soon as possible, conforming to the provisions of the general peace treaty signed between Honduras and El Salvador in 1980. The Honduran Government is particularly concerned with the border demarcation, since it constitutes a basic aspect of the sovereignty of every state. Honduras has already delimited its borders with Guatemala and Nicaragua, but it has not done so with El Salvador. This is important to the nation's interests and of constant concern to president Suazo Cordova.

[Question] You said there was a 5-year deadline.

[Answer] Since the start of the peace treaty, there have been deadlines established for special negotiations and demarcation mechanisms, and a 5-year deadline -- beginning in 1980 -- to complete legal settlements; otherwise, the issue would be brought before the International Court of Justice.

The important thing, however, is the interest shown by the Honduran Government and shared by the Salvadoran Government, as expressed by President Magana, not to have to resort to the International Court of Justice, but to reach a settlement for the demarcation of the border between the two countries that will not undermine the integrity and sovereignty of Honduras.

[Question] Reports from El Salvador claimed that your visit there was to invite Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana to a summit meeting that would be attended by the presidents of Cuba, Venezuela and Honduras. What can you say about that?

[Answer] It is mere speculation.

[Question] Dr Paz Barnica, what possibility is there for Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova to be present in Costa Rica during the planned visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to that country?

[Answer] That would have to be considered. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

TINOCO ON REAGAN TRIP, HAWK VIEW MANEUVERS

PA281433 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] At a news conference held at the Foreign Ministry's Ruben Dario room yesterday, Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco briefly referred to President Ronald Reagan's trip to Latin America and the Hawk View military maneuvers to be staged in Honduras.

Tinoco said there is great expectancy over Reagan's visit to Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica and that he hopes Reagan's visit will not be another political platform for propaganda against Nicaragua and its efforts to preserve peace.

Regarding the Hawk View maneuvers, he said that because of the magnitude of weapons that will be used in these military maneuvers quote, accidents, unquote, may occur which would be deplorable for the region.

Tinoco reiterated that the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal offers a chance to find a solution to the area crisis and noted that Nicaragua is willing to discuss all the points of the Honduran proposal for the internationalization of peace and even the disarmament issue. However, Tinoco noted, this should be done within the framework of a U.S. commitment to nonaggression.

PSC REJECTS MARXIST-LENINIST TOTALITARIANISM

PA280139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2338 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The fourth directorate [cuarto directorio] of the Social Christian Party (PSC) today reiterated its disagreement with the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime in Nicaragua, because it would mean "economic hardship and loss of freedom," and because it "encourages war."

The PSC, which at present is the group most active against the Sandinist regime, advocates curbing the arms buildup and demilitarizing Central America.

The PSC "disagrees with those who claim that the force of arms is the only path for reestablishing a just peace and attaining democracy in the country."

According to the PSC, "Peace can be attained through tranquillity and security in the different aspects of the country's political, economic and social life; full implementation of the basic statutes and the statute of rights and guarantees for Nicaraguans; and the observance of the original government program."

The PSC says that support for armed groups in Central America is an obstacle to achieving peace in the area and in each individual Central American country.

The fourth national PSC directorate claims that the many political prisoners in Nicaraguan jails -- as well as the lack of freedom of expression, as shown by censorship of the newspaper LA PRENSA and the restrictive measures on 20 radio newscasts -- are hindering efforts to democratize the country.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

PA290307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] is celebrating as "its own" tonight the electoral victory in Spain of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE).

This is stated by the executive branch of this Central American country in a message sent to PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. The congratulations telegram sent to the Spanish leader by the JGRN leaders reads textually:

"The JGRN and people of Nicaragua celebrate as their own your triumph and that of the PSOE.

"Your victory will contribute to consolidating the bonds of solidarity between Spain and Nicaragua and to strengthening efforts in favor of peace in Central America, a cause which you and the PSOE have staunchly defended."

FOREIGN MINISTRY BOOK LISTS 429 'AGGRESSIONS'

PA280319 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] A total of 429 aggressions have been carried out against Nicaragua in less than 3 years by armed groups from Honduran territory.

This figure is published in a book entitled "Nicaragua Denounces" released today by the Foreign Ministry. This book also includes some of the many protest notes lodged by our government against the Honduran regime since 1980, as well as maps indicating the places in Nicaragua that have been attacked from Honduran territory.

The book "Nicaragua Denounces" says that during the period 1980-82 there were 9 cattle rustling operations, 127 airspace violations by unidentified aircraft, 60 incursions into our territory by Somozist groups and 81 armed attacks on Nicaraguan territory, mainly against border posts. As a result of these actions, a total of 187 Nicaraguans, including both civilians and military, have been killed; 68 have been wounded; and 49 have been kidanpped.

SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH SCHOOL

FL270146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhail Porfir'yevich Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the delegation he heads today arrived on the Isle of Youth, where they were received by Jorge Antelo Perez, president of the Municipal Assembly.

The Soviet delegation was given a warm welcome by the students of the 25 September Basic Secondary School, where children from Mozambique are studying. The delegation also toured places of historic, economic and cultural interest.

The Soviet leader, accompanied by Jorge Lezcano, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, returned to Havana this afternoon.

Meets With Officials

FL281848 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhail Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met this morning with Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the party's Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

At the meeting Lezcano briefed the visitor on the operation of our highest legislative body. At the same time the Soviet delegation explained different aspects of the operation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Officials from the People's Government and the National Assembly as well as the members of the GDR delegation visiting us were present at the meeting.

Visits Valle de Picadura

FL280020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhail P. Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today visited the Valle de Picadura livestock breeding farm in the municipality of Madruga, Havana Province. Ramon Castro Ruz, member of the provincial party committee and director of the farm, welcomed the distinguished visitor and the delegation accompanying him, and briefed them in great detail on the objectives of that dairy district since its creation 12 years ago.

The high-level Soviet delegation was accompanied by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin F. Katushev. The members of the delegation toured the farm installations and visited the Vietnam Victory peasant community in Ceiba Mocha.

CUBA-ARAB FRIENDSHIP BRIGADE ESTABLISHED

FL282047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony to establish the Cuba-Arab Friendship Brigade has been held at the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises (UNECA) headquarters. It was presided over by Manuel Cespedes Fernandez, alternate member of the party's Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association.

Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], said that in addition to this, collectives of this type have been established at the Frank Pais Hospital and at the provincial chemical research center and that five will be established in the country, all sponsored by ICAP.

He said the objective of these groups is to contribute to the work of friendship and solidarity with the Arab peoples. The Cuba-Arab Brigade will look after Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Lebanon, Algeria, Libya and the Palestinian people.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE REAGAN LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

FL281725 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1252 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Commentary by Miguel Toirac from "Revista de la Manana" and Javier Rodriguez from PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Toirac] It has been reported that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will begin a tour of Latin America on 30 November to visit Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. This will be Reagan's first official tour of the American Continent.

We must add that Reagan has held prior meetings with the presidents of several countries in Washington, including Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Honduran President Roberto Suazo and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella. He has also met with Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid in San Diego.

Javier, I see this tour by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as part of a diplomatic offensive. Some of his aides have already made trips through other countries of America and Asia. What is your opinion?

[Rodriguez] I believe this tour is an attempt by the United States to respond to the critical situation of its relations with Latin America following the Malvinas crisis. I must say, Toirac, that the announcement of Reagan's trip came as somewhat of a surprise. It was reported that his trip would begin on the 1st and, as you said, he will visit Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. An agenda of his activities was also made public, revealing what he will supposedly discuss with the presidents of these three countries.

The position assumed by Washington in the case of the Malvinas, as you will all recall, first pretending to act as mediator and later aligning itself directly with Great Britain in the aggression against Argentina, demonstrated the scorn that the United States has for Latin America. This also sounded a warning for Latin America. I feel that after those events there are now stronger voices everywhere calling for Latin American unity, voices that advocate a much more solid Latin American integration than that which existed prior to the events in the Malvinas.

I believe that Reagan is going to South America precisely for these reasons. Many countries are now demanding an urgent restatement of Latin American relations with the United States. These countries criticize and anathematize the so-called inter-American system, which was created and used, logically, for the convenience of the United States. These countries are demanding the system's reconstruction and restatement, one that is more in agreement with the interests of Latin America.

I also believe that many countries are now considering the need for joint negotiations on Latin America's foreign debt with industrialized and developed countries and principally with the United States.

There is a greater need for Latin America to adopt a united or joint position on the rengotiation of the foreign debt. Logically, the United States is very interested in this.

Some governments that in the past even unconditionally accepted the dictates of the State Department in shaping their own domestic and foreign policy are now speaking of independence and taking positions that differ with U.S. policy. This has been the logical result of the warmongering position of the Reagan administration, which has promoted popular rebellion in many Latin American countries.

Therefore, by looking at Reagan's agenda one can see what situation the U.S. President will face on this trip to South America. According to his press spokesmen, Reagan will reportedly discuss with the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil the future of the inter-American system following the events in the Malvinas. Other points on the agenda are what Reagan calls the threats against the hemisphere's security and the promotion of democracy on the continent. A very interesting agenda.

Now, after interpreting everything that the U.S. President wishes to say in stating the objective of his trip, we must say that it is incredible for Reagan to speak of threats to the hemisphere's security when it is precisely his government's warmongering policy that is threatening the hemisphere's security and this is what has increased the tension on the continent.

Take the case of El Salvador. It has been reported that State Department representatives have rejected the possibility of a negotiated political solution for the crisis of El Salvador and Central America, negotiations which were even proposed by the representatives of the guerrillas and their popular organizations in their desire to achieve peace for the suffering people of El Salvador. Nevertheless, the U.S. State Department and the Salvadoran Government have rejected this possibility. Such matters truly constitute threats for the peace of the hemisphere and we cannot understand how these difficulties can be attributed to other sectors or situations.

Defense Under Secretary Fred Ilke has already visited Panama and is now in El Salvador. Apparently his tour was extended somewhat.

[Toirac] Well, he went to El Salvador and the U.S. Government's rejection of a proposal for talks made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN in El Salvador coincides with the rejection by the clique now in power there, President Alvaro Magana, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the chairman of the Constituent Assembly, and Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Carcia. All this coincides.

[Rodriguez] Everything coincides. Nevertheless, I believe this tour is condemned to failure, Toirac, like others made previously. I believe U.S. pressures no longer have an instant effect on the policies of Latin American countries, as they had in the past. This is the result of what has happened recently. The Latin American peoples and many of their governments are becoming aware of the need for union against what they all recognize as the common enemy.

RODRIGUEZ VISITS BAGHDAD TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

For Baghdad radio and press agency reportage on the visit of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban councils of state and ministers, see the Iraq section of the 28 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING, HANNA RETURNED TO PLP LEADERSHIP

FL261939 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 82 FL

[Summary] The 27th annual convention of the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] last night elected Prime Minister Lynden Pindling and Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna as leader and deputy leader, respectively, by acclamation. Miss Peggy Francis was reelected unopposed to the post of assistant secretary general. Mr (Percy Munnings) was unopposed for the post of treasurer. Other party posts will be decided through elections to be held Thursday night.

BARBADOS

EXPORTS RISE, IMPORTS FALL IN TRADE WITH CARICOM

FL290005 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 28 Oct 82

[By Irvine Reid]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 28, CANA -- Barbados imports from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) fell by 14.4 million dollars (one Bds: 50 cents U.S.) during the first six months of this year while domestic exports to the region increased by 4.6 million dollars, it was officially announced here.

The Barbados Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) said total imports for the January to June period were worth 72.7 million dollars compared with 87.1 million dollars last year.

Exports to Caricom toalled 49.1 million dollars, compared with 44.5 million dollars for the same period in 1981.

Imports from Barbados' main Caricom trading partner, Trinidad and Tobago, declined by 15.5 million dollars, to 50.7 million, compared with 66.2 million dollars in 1981.

The EPC reported that imports from Jamaica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda went up during the January to June period this year compared with the 1981 first half.

Improts from Jamaica were worth 12.6 million dollars compared with 10.5 million dollars last year, an increase of 2.1 million dollars; and from St Lucia 2.7 million dollars as against 2.4 million dollars last year, an increase of 0.3 million dollars.

Imports from St Vincent and the Grenadines rose by 0.3 million dollars to 1.9 million as against 1.6 million dollars for the same six months last year.

Antigua and Barbuda exported 773,321 dollars in goods to Barbados compared with 766,532 dollars worth in 1981, an increase of 16,787 dollars [as received].

Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda were the only two Caricom countries to which Barbados exported more goods for the first six months of thsi year than in the corresponding period last year.

Trinidad and Tobago bought 31.2 million dollars worth of goods up to June compared with 21.9 million dollars in 1981, an increase of 9.3 million dollars.

Barbados' exports to Antigua and Barbuda for the six months stood at 1.5 million dollars compared with 930,356 dollars for the same period last year.

BRIEFS

BRAZIL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -- The Barbados Government is to receive technical asistance from the Brazilian Government in the use of sugar cane to produce fuel for vehicles, the head of the Brazilian Embassy here, (Romeo Zero) has said. Barbados will undertake a study, with Brazilian assistance, to see if it is convenient or economical to produce alcohol fuel from sugar. Barbados this year produced 85,550 tons of sugar, the losest production since 1948. Last year Barbados imported 1.25 million barrels of crude at a cost of 143.6 million Barbados dollars. The Brazilian official said that his government would also be giving Barbados assistance in the training of its Coast Guard. [Barbados ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Oct 82 p 1 FL]

JAMAICA

SEAGA SACKS BANK BOARD OVER HOTEL PURCHASE

FL271810 Bridgetown CANA in English 1537 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 27, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has sacked the board of the state-owned National Commercial Bank (NCB) over its controversial purchase of a Kingston hotel.

The bank paid 6.5 million dollars (one Jca dol: 56 cents U.S.) for the property weeks after the seller had bought it for 4 million dollars.

There were also questions about the legality of the transaction which may have to be "resolved in other forums," a statement last night from Jamaica House (the prime minister's office) said.

The six appointed board members are well known business and social personalities here; Norman Binbham,(chairman), Carlton Alexander, Gerry Grindley, Sam Mahfood, Charles Sinclair and Sheila Sheriff.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CREDIT -- Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 26, CANA -- The (central) Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) has announced that a U.S. 5 million dollars supplier's credit from Italy has come on stream here for the purchase of capital and intermediate goods, as well as spare parts from that country. the BOJ said that the credit was medium term facility, extending over five years, for contracts concluded before the end of December this year. The interest rate will be 10.5 per cent a year, plus a two per cent handling and commission charge. Contracts from next January will have an interest of 10.85 per cent plus the handling and commission charge. Under the facility 85 per cent of the contract price will be financed and users will be required to make an up-front payment of 15 per cent, the BOJ said. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 26 Oct 82 FL]

COLOMBIA

GUERRILLAS MURDER ARMY OFFICIAL IN MEDELLIN

PA281753 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Medellin, (Colombia), 28 Oct (EFE) -- An alleged guerrilla commando today shot to death Orlando Silva Chavarro, secretary general of the 4th Army Brigade's judge advocate's office.

Silva received several gunshot wounds in an attack by three men and a woman, all members of a cell of the Army of National Liberation guerrilla group.

The attack took place in downtown Medellin as the army official was in a car on his way to work at the 4th brigade headquarters. Military and police authorities are searching for for the murderers.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT MINISTER'S RESIGNATION REFUSED

PA290421 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia Feraud will not insist on having his resignation accepted. He had submitted it to President Oswaldo Hurtado. In a conversation with newsmen, Garcia Feraud said that the government is willing to hold a dialogue to discuss ways of improving the living conditions of Ecuadoreans.

[Begin recording] [Garcia Feraud] The president not only has asked me to withdraw my resignation, he has even sent me back my resignation note. Now it is up to the Public Information General Secretariat to inform the public of this decision. There is no reason for me to keep insisting on my resignation. The president of the republic has been generous and very explicit regarding my actions.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I think we had better start thinking of the positive aspects of what the president of the republic told the nation yesterday during his speech on Air Force Day in which he invited the Ecuadorean people to think things over, to work and to have peace. [end recording]

PERU

CIVIL GUARD CAPTURE GUERRILLAS IN VICTOR FAJARDO

PY281302 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Civil Guard captured a guerrilla group made up of 20 persons, including 11 school students, in (?the capital of) Victor Fajardo, Ayacucho. The Civil Guard found a list of some authorities whom the guerrillas were planning to execute, and they also seized weapons.